

The State Journal

Official Paper of the City of Topeka.

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily edition, delivered by carrier, 10 cents a week to any part of Topeka or suburbs, or at the same price in any Kansas town where this paper has a carrier system.
By mail, three months \$ 90
By mail, one year 3.50
Weekly Edition, per year50

GREATEST IN KANSAS.

AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION:
8,806

For the three full summer months of 1894—an increase of over fifty per cent in one year.

OUR PROOF.

The issues of the TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL for the three months, viz., from the 1st day of June, 1894, to the 31st day of August, 1894, inclusive, have been as follows:

DATE	June	July	August
1	8,448	8,726	8,640
2	8,512	8,843	8,585
3	8,546	8,792	8,585
4	8,580	8,792	8,585
5	8,614	8,848	8,585
6	8,648	8,848	8,585
7	8,682	8,848	8,585
8	8,716	8,848	8,585
9	8,750	8,848	8,585
10	8,784	8,848	8,585
11	8,818	8,848	8,585
12	8,852	8,848	8,585
13	8,886	8,848	8,585
14	8,920	8,848	8,585
15	8,954	8,848	8,585
16	8,988	8,848	8,585
17	9,022	8,848	8,585
18	9,056	8,848	8,585
19	9,090	8,848	8,585
20	9,124	8,848	8,585
21	9,158	8,848	8,585
22	9,192	8,848	8,585
23	9,226	8,848	8,585
24	9,260	8,848	8,585
25	9,294	8,848	8,585
26	9,328	8,848	8,585
27	9,362	8,848	8,585
28	9,396	8,848	8,585
29	9,430	8,848	8,585
30	9,464	8,848	8,585
31	9,498	8,848	8,585
Total	292,606	261,770	281,098

*Sundays: no issue.
The total number of copies printed in the three months named above, 895,679, divided by 10, the number of issues, shows the average to be 8,956. This is a correct report of the issues of the TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL for the three months as stated.

(Signed) *Frank P. MacLennan*
Editor and Proprietor.

Sworn to and subscribed Sept. 11, 1894.
(S.E.A.) S. M. JACOBSON, Clerk of the District Court, Shawnee County, Kansas.

IF THE STATE JOURNAL is the only paper in Kansas receiving the Full Day Associated Press.

IF Member American Newspaper Publishers' association.

IF THE STATE JOURNAL has the handsomest and most complete web stereotype perfecting press.

IF Eastern office, 73 Tribune Building, New York, Perry Lukens, Jr., manager.

Weather Indications.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Forecast for Kansas: Fair and warmer tonight and Sunday; fair with colder by evening; south winds becoming northwest Sunday.

THE Pope has a character to maintain. He has refused to see Emilio Zola.

EX-PRESIDENT REINHART has already pleaded not guilty to the charges under which he has been arraigned. He says he doesn't know anything about any rebates.

SUIT has been instituted in the federal courts at Chicago to determine whether or not the railroads can charge and enforce collection of \$2 per car extra for taking cattle into the stock yards. The outcome of the suit will be interesting to large shippers of live stock.

HENRY GEORGE is an anarchist, a socialist and a communist combined.—Parsons says.

Oh, but! He can't be all three; some of these Kansas editors really ought to read up on anarchy, socialism and communism; they can't intelligently discuss them unless they do. Henry George, carrying his doctrines to an extreme, might eventually become an anarchist, but he could not possibly become a socialist; an anarchist desires the utmost freedom of the individual, but socialism desires every individual to be subservient to the state. Books, magazines and newspapers are now full of discussion on these new social ideas, and there is scarcely any excuse for ignorance on the subject except among the most ignorant.

ANOTHER co-operative commonwealth has gone the way of the Topolobampo colony. This time it happened on Vancouver Island. There were only six persons in the colony, five men and one woman, and Providence seems to have intervened to prevent any more people from becoming victims of the scheme, and sent a landslide, which removed the whole plant from the face of the earth. If a co-operative commonwealth is possible in this country, it is one only which will include the entire country and people. The people who are trying to establish colonies of this character are beginning at the wrong end of the problem. They cannot succeed where there is a government superior to them with power to tax them out of existence.

A DISPATCH from Medicine Lodge says that the friends of Chester L. Long are boiling with indignation because of the abuse and vilification that has been heaped upon him by the Populist press and speakers. The dispatch says:

"From all parts of the district come reports that Long is being called an 'idiot,' a 'simpleton,' and a 'fool' by the Populist campaigners. It is also declared that he is no orator and talks

drivel. Other columns on his private life are told."

This is one of the modes of carrying on a campaign that the STATE JOURNAL has always condemned. In the first place it is useless. It changes no votes to call names. It only embitters the contest without adding a single feather's weight of strength to the party employing it. But Populists are not alone guilty of it. Republicans are as deep in it as Populists. They heaped ridicule and abuse on Jerry Simpson, and the chickens will return home to roost. Both sides should confine themselves to arguments and if they can convince the other, the victory is well won; but vituperation only hardens each in his determination not to be converted.

Tan Hon. David Overmyer is not well. He was really too sick to make the ludicrous speech he delivered last evening. He has said so many good things in the past about the STATE JOURNAL being such a good newspaper, that a little bitterness can be overlooked at the end of a campaign which has been very exasperating to David. Mr. Overmyer is really a very able man. His rage last evening was pitiful. He is doomed. Whom the people would destroy at the polls they first make mad. David has been made mad, very mad. His audience last night was an overwhelming rebuke to him for his position against woman's suffrage—not a woman went to hear the only man on the stump who is making a pronounced fight on the amendment.

KANSAS PARAGRAPHS.

Strange as it may seem, politics is the absorbing theme in Paradise.

The Savonburg schools were closed last week on account of diphtheria.

Crap shooting is becoming almost as popular at Seneca as the cigarette habit.

Cherryvale is noted for the number of its railroad lunch counters and a man milliner.

Olathe people will soon have the esteemed privilege of hearing "a beautiful sacred opera."

El Dorado has a woman barber that can ask if the razor hurts without making you the least bit mad.

"The final condition of lost sinners" is the warm topic that a Delphos minister holds out to his congregation.

Mrs. Death has taken hold of the suffrage question at Blue Rapids, and is trying to put life into the cause.

The Olathe Mirror announces that the election will soon be over, by saying that next week it will become a newspaper.

Not until next Tuesday will Mr. Apple of Ottawa county know what kind of fruit the people of that county like best.

Moran sighs for a brass band and a hundred other Kansas towns are falling over one another to show their generosity.

The Grand Chief Conductor of the Universe is what they call the Almighty down at El Dorado and it isn't much of a railroad town either.

One of the pupils at the El Dorado schools had to quit "on account of his eyes" and yet the rules are not considered very strict by most people.

There is such a true Democrat at Seneca that he won't vote for water works bonds because they are for fire protection, and he is against protection.

An Olathe merchant has devised a peculiar way of driving people away from his store. He has placed a card in the window saying he will bet \$500 on the election.

A minister at Seneca went out the other day and killed two possums, but the people who were not invited to the dinner said possums weren't fit for white people to eat anyhow.

Progress in a progressive age is the record made by Dr. Price's Baking Powder. Witness highest honors at the Chicago World's Exposition and first award and gold medal at California Midwinter Fair.

INDIANS ARREST HUNTERS

A. C. Atherton of Ft. Scott and Others Ordered Off the Osage Reservation.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Nov. 3.—A. C. Atherton of Ft. Scott, J. M. and two other men of Joplin, Mo., and four or five men of southern Kansas who composed a hunting party in the Osage reservation were arrested by a squad of Indian police and their guns, ammunition, dogs and camp equipment confiscated.

They were allowed to keep their horses but were ordered off the reservation at once. All hunters will get the same treatment on the reservation this winter.

USED THE WRONG WORD.

A Mistake in German Greatly Offended Violinist Ludwig Blauer.

A little German, is a dangerous thing, as Rev. Duncan MacGregor found out a few days ago. At the National hotel he sat at the table with Herr Ludwig Blauer, the famous violinist, and the other members of the Detroit Philharmonic club. The gentlemen became well acquainted.

The morning after the concert Herr Blauer asked Mr. MacGregor how he liked their playing.

"Ach, Herr," he replied, "it was auspicious."

Herr Ludwig looked offended, and it took Mr. MacGregor only a few moments to see that he had made a mistake in his German. He meant to say "ausgezeichnet," "most excellent," or in a broader way, "out of sight."

The STATE JOURNAL's Want and Miscellaneous columns reach each working day in the week more than twice as many Topeka people as can be reached through any other paper. This is a fact.

Prescott & Co. have removed to No. 118 West Eighth street.

Headache is the direct result of indigestion and stomach disorders. Remedy these by using Dr. Williams' Little Blue Pills and your headache disappears. The favorite Little Blue Pills everywhere. J. K. Jones.

Peerless Steam Laundry — Peerless Steam Laundry.

Prescott & Co. have removed to No. 118 West Eighth street.

Good work done by the Peerless.

Fine work at Topeka Steam Laundry.

LO! THE RICH INDIAN

THE FIVE NATIONS ARE PROSPEROUS AND PROGRESSIVE.

The Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks and Seminoles of the Indian Territory Are Progressing Rapidly in the Arts of Civilization.

Judge Holman thinks the Indian question is settled at last. All the tribes are located where they want to be. All are at peace, and their young men are inclined to remain so, and civilization is extending among them all. Of all the Indians in United States territory two-fifths are quite civilized, as many more partially so, and but one-fifth remain outright barbarians. It is as yet impossible to tell from the eleventh census the exact number of Indians in the United States, but it is certainly less than 200,000, and even when all the "intruders," negroes and other nominals, are included, the number scarcely exceeds that.

"Intruders" is a general name given to white men who have in various ways gained a domicile among the civilized tribes of the Indian Territory, and, according to Superintendent Porter's agents, there were 109,393 of them in 1890 and only 60,055 real Indians. But it is extremely difficult to get a full census of the latter. They are suspicious of every move made by agents of the government and evade all questions. The five civilized tribes are the Chero-



CHIEF PERRYMAN OF THE CREEKS.

kees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creek and Seminoles, and of these it is the fashion to say that the Creeks are most industrious, but the Cherokees are "the aristocracy of all Indians."

The industry and progress of the Creek Nation are largely due to its negro subjects, who now virtually control it. In fact, the principal chief, as the executive of the nation is called, is habitually spoken of as a negro, being a dark miscegenate. His name is Lequist Choteau Perryman, and he not only comes on the Creek side from a family famous in the nation's annals, but has had a personal career of great variety. He was born March 1, 1838; was educated at the Tallahassee mission principal academy of the Creeks; enlisted in the Union army in 1862, and in 1865 was mustered out as sergeant major of the First regiment, Indian Home guards. He has since been district judge and member of the national council and was inaugurated as principal chief Dec. 5, 1887.

The figures on the cost of civilizing these five tribes are startling. The United States has paid some \$25,000,000 on their account and is still paying over \$400,000 per year. Yet it is a simple business transaction, and the Indians realize much less on their property than other landlords. At the start the government inaugurated a system of not paying the Indians cash for their lands, but giving notes—that is, the money was put in trust funds, and the Indians get the interest, and now the principal and interest stand thus:

Tribes.	Amount of principal.	Annual interest.
Cherokee	\$1,028,822.87	\$117,439.33
Chickasaw	1,398,666.55	68,494.98
Choctaw	549,594.74	32,844.78
Creek	2,090,000.00	120,000.00
Seminole	1,800,000.00	75,000.00
Total	\$7,964,122.76	\$413,219.01

The net result is that they run their local governments and support their schools without taxation, and as they have a large area of fertile lands and immense pastures for their great herds of horses and cattle it is not at all surprising that white men acquire citizenship by all possible devices, marrying Indian girls wherever that is practical. Nearly all the Indians are nominal Christians, but among the 80 or more fragments of tribes absorbed by the Cherokee Nation are still a few pagans. One by one the Wyandottes, eastern Osages, Senecas, Shawnees, Quapaws, Delawares, Miamis, Weas and many others have dissolved their tribal relations and accepted "head rights" as Cherokees. The Miamis, who once dominated all the region from central Ohio to and beyond the Wabash, now number but 40 families or so. In all the five tribes there are 786 church organizations, with 423 buildings and 809 halls in which religious services are often held and 21 sects represented, the Methodists and Baptists being most numerous, with over 9,000 members each.

It is claimed that the Indian negroes are the most advanced and progressive of their race. The civilized tribes held slaves from early times except the Seminoles, who intermarried freely with runaway negroes. The negroes number 18,636 in the five tribes and furnish the best interpreters, as they speak the native tongues fluently and learn English much more readily than the Indians. The Choctaws have prescribed the death penalty for an Indian who marries a negro. Among the Cherokees such a marriage is discouraged, but the Creeks and Seminoles pay no attention to it.

The largest towns in the Indian Territory are McAlester and Krebs in the Choctaw nation, with 3,000 inhabitants each, but there are very few with more than 1,000.

FAKIRS.

Their Season of Outdoor Work Is Now About Over.

[Special Correspondence.]

CANTON, O., Nov. 1.—The season of the county fair is practically over and with it the harvest time of the traveling fakir. To be sure, some members of the profession will continue their labors among the ruralists for a few weeks longer, but they will be mainly those who have not done very well at the fairs, or who have yielded to that weakness which is peculiarly strong (to use a Hibernicism) with most folk who make money out of their fellow men's gullibility and "blown in" their gains.

The accomplished and thrifty fakir or street preacher who has cleaned up a neat sum on his autumn tour of the fairs is at this time getting ready for the winter, though some of the greedy ones who never stop their efforts for the gathering of dollars spend the cold season south in the pursuit of business. I met a thoroughgoing adventurer of the fakir order on a railroad train near here the other day, and to him I put a few questions relative to the general mode of life of himself and his fellows. What he said in reply I have substantially reproduced here:

"Fakirs," he declared, "are like everybody else. They are human; consequently they are different. I know fakirs, so called, that are as honest as any one—that is, they sell useful things invariably, their only fault being that they tack the price on. Such fakirs are generally thrifty and are apt to be of a domestic turn. One chap with whom I am acquainted lives in a quiet little interior town and has a large family. He is a member of the church, his wife devotes what time she can spare from her children to society, and the youngsters are being well schooled."

"Every winter the head of the family remains at home, and during that time he takes a lively interest in town matters. In the spring he leaves, ostensibly to take the road as a commercial traveler for a big Chicago house, but really to make a circuit of watering places, race tracks and county fairs. I don't know but he sometimes puts up a 'shell game,' but in fair time he sells various harmless things at about four values, and every season he does well, saves his profits and returns in the fall several thousand dollars better off than he went out in the spring. Two years ago he began to invest in real estate, and when I met him at Trenton this fall he said he proposed in a year or two more to leave the road and devote himself to his houses and lots and perhaps go into real estate as an agent somewhere. His wife knows his real business, but his children do not."

"I know another chap who is quite as thrifty during the season as the one I have mentioned, but who retires when the winter comes to some big city, where he puts up at the best hotel, if the season has been good, till the spring comes again. There he poses as a very well to do rather blasé man of the world. His manners are fair, he is an excellent story teller, he dresses faultlessly, and he has no difficulty in making the acquaintance of men of good standing. He guards against their recognizing him if they ever chance to see him in the faking season by going smooth faced on the road and wearing a Vandike beard in the winter."

"I once knew a fellow named Thompson who followed circuses. In that way he had visited about every town of 5,000 inhabitants and up in the United States. Before he got on to that lay he traveled abroad at his business. He was a good linguist. He had to be to 'fake' in all lands. His adventures were many and exciting. Once he was arrested in Russia for a nihilist, once he came near being taken in in London as an Irish dynamiter, and once he was juggled in Dundee, Scotland, for trying to pass an American quarter for an English shilling. I don't know where he is now, or if he is alive even, but a true story of the things that have happened to him in different parts of the world would make mighty interesting reading."

L. S. BARTLETT.

Indiana's Thousand Lakes.

[Special Correspondence.]

ROME CITY, Ind., Nov. 1.—All the world is informed concerning the marvellously beautiful collection of islands in the St. Lawrence river and at the foot of Lake Ontario, known as The Thousand Islands, but few people outside the Hoosier State have ever heard of Indiana's thousand lakes. Yet they are here, and, like the famous islands, there are more than 1,000 of them. They are so small, however, that they are not to be found on any but the very largest maps, and this is the fact that the world of sportsmen has not yet learned of their excellence as fishing grounds accounts for their being so little known.

Some persons would undoubtedly call them ponds, for only a few of the largest are more than 100 acres in extent, while from this size they grade down to ten acres. They are all within the boundaries of five counties—Kosciusko, Lagrange, DeKalb, Steuben and Noble—812 of them being in the last named, and so isolated are they from the river system of the state that many Indians have never heard of them. In many particulars they resemble the famous groups of lakes in Orange and Sullivan counties, N. Y., and Pike and Wayne counties, Pa. Like them, these Indiana lakelets are really great springs, with water of crystalline clearness and bottoms of fine white sand. There are no mountains or hills about them, however, although they are located in the highest portion of the entire state.

There are no other lakes of any consequence anywhere in the state. Sylvan lake, the largest, is five miles long and about a mile wide, but it was enlarged years ago by dredging, in order to serve as a canal reservoir. In all of them the small mouth black bass is found in great numbers, and it is claimed that larger fish of this variety have been caught in these lakes than anywhere else in the United States.

The Value of a Dollar

Is best established by the labor it took to obtain it and what can be obtained with it. We take that view of it when we mark our goods. We cannot appeal to the man who has money to throw away on his clothes. We DO appeal to the man to whom a saving of from \$2 to \$5 on a suit of clothes means the saving of A DAY'S HARD LABOR. Workingmen especially should bear this in mind: That we are selling clothing in our FREE WOOL SALE 30 PER CENT UNDER ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY, and that this saving on a Suit or Overcoat is equivalent to a day's labor. Can you shut your eyes to this fact when we prove it?

Why Pay \$10 for the Suit or Overcoat We Sell for \$7.50?

... Today we opened two lots AMERICAN MELTON ALL WOOL SUITS and OVERCOATS in browns and greys, suits in single and double breasted sacks and cutaways, trimmings of first-class materials, and workmanship all throughout. Sold by Clothiers asleep to the new order of things at \$10. OUR FREE WOOL PRICE

... \$7.50 ...

... You SAVE \$2.50 IN CASH, and you can do with it as you please.

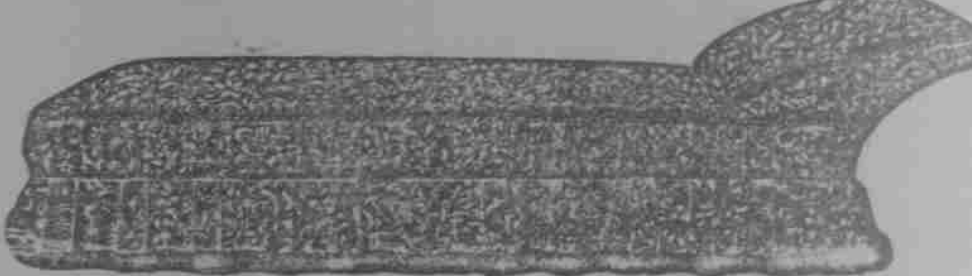


HOLMAN'S CARPET SALE

Beats them all! November 1st we commence a general slaughter of prices in our Carpet line.

Lowell Body, BEST MADE	\$1.05
\$1.10 Grade Body	.80
Cheap Body	.75
90c Tapestry, BEST GRADE	.72
80c Tapestry	.62
75c Ingrain	.55
All Wool, as low as	.45
Cotton Chain	20 to 35
2 1/2 x 3 yd all wool Art Squares	4.90
3x3 yd all wool Art Squares	5.40
3x3 1/2 yd all wool Art Squares	6.50
3x4 yd all wool Art Squares	7.20
54x78 in. Axminster Rugs	7.50

Money Saved by Looking at These Goods.



\$12.00
In Wilton Rug or Crushed Rug. Only 12 will be sold at this price.
Come quick if you want to get one.
M. C. HOLMAN,
NORTH TOPEKA.

WHEELS TO HIRE BY HOURS AND DAY.

IMPERIAL, ALUMINUM, WAVERLY, LOVELL, DIAMOND.

Bicycles, Sundries, And Repairs.

BATMAN & TOWNSEND, 120 E. 6th St. OPEN EVENINGS